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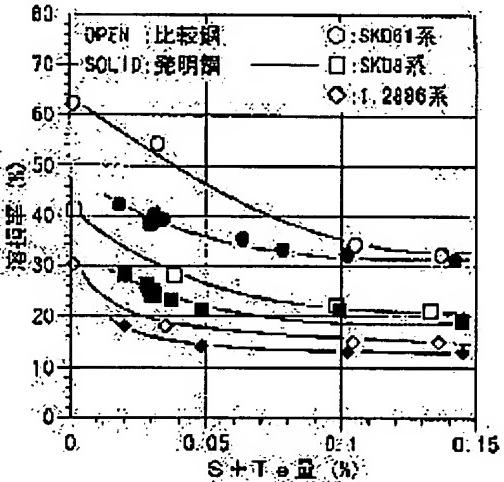
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(54) STEEL FOR ALUMINUM DIECASTING DIE EXCELLENT IN EROSION RESISTANCE

(57) Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To produce steel for an Al diecasting die excellent in Al erosion resistance without deteriorating its producibility (hot workability).

SOLUTION: This steel for an Al diecasting die excellent in erosion resistance has a compsn. contg., by weight, 0.1 to 0.5% C, >0 to 2% Si, >0 to 3% Mn, >0 to 15% Cr, >0 to 8% Mo, >0 to 3% V, 0.015 to 0.1% S, 0.003 to 0.05% Te, 0.018 to 0.15% S+Te and 0.0002 to 0.003% Ca, contg. >0 to 0.2% Zr according to circumstances, contg. one or ≥ two kinds among >0 to 4% Ni, >0 to 3% Cu and >0 to 15% Co according to circumstances, contg. >0 to 5% W according to circumstances, contg. one or ≥ two kinds among >0 to 2% Nb, >0 to 2% Ti, >0 to 4% Ta and >0 to 1% Al according to circumstances, contg. >0 to 0.01% B according to circumstances, contg. >0 to 0.5% rare earth metals according to circumstances, and the balance Fe with impurities.



CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] By weight %, C:0.1 - 0.5%, Si:0 excess -2%, Mn:0 excess -3%, Cr: 0 excess -15%, Mo:0 excess -8%, V:0 excess -3%, S:0.015 - 0.1%, Te: Steel for aluminum die-casting dies excellent in the erosion-proof nature characterized by consisting of the remainder Fe and an impurity including 0.003-0.05%, S+Te:0.018-0.15%, and calcium:0.0002-0.003%.

[Claim 2] Zr: Steel for aluminum die-casting dies excellent in the erosion-proof nature according to claim 1 characterized by including 0 excess -0.2%.

[Claim 3] nickel: Steel for aluminum die-casting dies excellent in the erosion-proof nature according to claim 1 or 2 characterized by including 1 of 0 excess -4%, Cu:0 excess -3%, and Co:0 excess -15% of sorts, and two sorts or more.

[Claim 4] W: Steel for aluminum die-casting dies excellent in the erosion-proof nature according to claim 1 to 3 characterized by including 0 excess -5%.

[Claim 5] Nb: Steel for aluminum die-casting dies excellent in the erosion-proof nature according to claim 1 to 4 characterized by including 1 of 0 excess -2%, Ti:0 excess -2%, Ta:0 excess -4%, and aluminum:0 excess -1% of sorts, and two sorts or more.

[Claim 6] B: Steel for aluminum die-casting dies excellent in the erosion-proof nature according to claim 1 to 5 characterized by including 0 excess -0.01%.

[Claim 7] REM: Steel for aluminum die-casting dies excellent in the erosion-proof nature according to claim 1 to 6 characterized by including 0 excess -0.5%.

[Translation done.]

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention is JIS. H It is related with the steel for aluminum die-casting dies excellent in the erosion-proof nature suitably used as materials, such as metal mold used for casting of aluminium alloy die casting (ADC) enacted by 5302, a core, and a nesting pin (metal mold also including associated parts, such as a core, a nesting pin, and a hot-water pipe, is hereafter named generically.).

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] As a charge of metal mold material conventionally used for aluminum die casting, it is JIS. G The tool steel between the so-called heat of SKD61 enacted by 4404 and SKD8 grade has been used.

[0003] Moreover, in order to raise aluminum-proof erosion nature of metal mold, surface treatment, such as gas-soft-nitriding processing and salt bath soft nitriding processing, should be performed.

[0004]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] In the conventional steel for aluminum die-casting dies mentioned above, the technical problem that it was easy to produce an erosion (for it to gnaw and called printing) occurred in the level difference section, a nesting pin, etc. of metal mold which are located near the gate which contacts at hot aluminum alloy molten metal and a hot high speed.

[0005] And if an erosion was carried out too much, since the problem of the defect of heights arising for a casting product, or mold release becoming difficult would arise, steel for aluminum die-casting dies excellent in aluminum-proof erosion nature was desired.

[0006] Moreover, in order that a base material may carry out an erosion after they disappear although the erosion during the first stage when a surface treatment layer remains is prevented when surface treatment, such as gas-soft-nitriding processing and salt bath soft nitriding processing, shall be performed, the same problem arises with having mentioned above.

[0007] So, even if it was the case where surface treatment should be performed, the needs to the steel for metal mold excellent in aluminum-proof erosion nature had a high thing.

[0008]

[Objects of the Invention] This invention aims at offering the steel for aluminum die-casting dies excellent in aluminum-proof erosion nature which cannot produce an erosion easily, when it is made in view of such a conventional technical problem and contacts hot aluminum alloy molten metal.

[0009]

[Means for Solving the Problem] this invention persons added various examination about aluminum-proof erosion nature of the tool steel between heat, and it has found out that aluminum-proof erosion nature improves by the increment in S in it (Japanese Patent Application No. No. 85408 [ten to]).

[0010] And as a result of examining the technique of raising aluminum-proof erosion nature further, it became clear that it is effective to combine with S and to carry out compound addition of the Te.

[0011] On the other hand, although addition of Te had the difficulty of reducing hot-working nature, and producing and *****ing a crack in the case of casting or rolling, it found out that the fall of hot-working nature could be controlled by adding calcium to this.

[0012] Therefore, offer of the steel for aluminum die-casting dies equipped with outstanding aluminum-proof erosion nature and manufacturability was attained by carrying out compound addition of Te and the calcium in addition to S.

[0013] Namely, the steel for aluminum die-casting dies excellent in the erosion-proof nature concerning this invention As indicated to claim 1, by weight % C:0.1 - 0.5%, Si: 0 excess -2%, Mn:0 excess -3%, Cr:0 excess -15%, Mo: It is characterized by consisting of the remainder Fe and an impurity including 0 excess -8%, V:0 excess -3%, S:0.015 - 0.1%, Te:0.003-0.05%, S+Te:0.018-0.15%, and calcium:0.0002-0.003%.

[0014] And in the embodiment of the steel for aluminum die-casting dies excellent in the erosion-proof

nature concerning this invention, as indicated to claim 2, it is characterized by including Zr:0 excess - 0.2%.

[0015] Similarly, as the embodiment of the steel for aluminum die-casting dies excellent in the erosion-proof nature concerning this invention is indicated to claim 3, it is characterized by including 1 of nickel:0 excess -4%, Cu:0 excess -3%, and Co:0 excess -15% of sorts, and two sorts or more.

[0016] Similarly, as the embodiment of the steel for aluminum die-casting dies excellent in the erosion-proof nature concerning this invention is indicated to claim 4, it is characterized by including W:0 excess -5%.

[0017] Similarly, as the embodiment of the steel for aluminum die-casting dies excellent in the erosion-proof nature concerning this invention is indicated to claim 5, it is characterized by including 1 of Nb:0 excess -2%, Ti:0 excess -2%, Ta:0 excess -4%, and aluminum:0 excess -1% of sorts, and two sorts or more.

[0018] Similarly, as the embodiment of the steel for aluminum die-casting dies excellent in the erosion-proof nature concerning this invention is indicated to claim 6, it is characterized by including B:0 excess -0.01%.

[0019] Similarly, as the embodiment of the steel for aluminum die-casting dies excellent in the erosion-proof nature concerning this invention is indicated to claim 7, it is characterized by including REM:0 excess -0.5%.

[0020]

[Function of the Invention] Although the steel for aluminum die-casting dies excellent in the erosion-proof nature concerning this invention has the component presentation mentioned above, it explains the reason for limitation of the component presentation (% of the weight) below.

[0021] It is a component required in order that C may secure the hardness of aluminum die-casting die, and abrasion resistance C:0.1 to 0.5%, and in order to secure hardness and abrasion resistance sufficient as tool steel between heat, it is required to make it contain 0.1% or more.

[0022] However, since superfluous content will cause the fall of workability, it is good to consider as 0.5% or less.

[0023] Si: Since the fall of toughness will be caused when it contains superfluously 0 excess - 2%, although Si is a component required as a deoxidation element at the time of a steel ingot, it is good to consider as 1.5% or less or 1% or less by the case 2% or less.

[0024] Mn: Since the fall of workability will be caused when it contains superfluously 0 excess - 3%, although Mn is a component required as a deoxidation element at the time of a steel ingot and it is a component required for reservation of hardenability and hardness, it is good to consider as 2% or less or 1% or less by the case 3% or less.

[0025] Cr: Although 0 excess -15%Cr forms carbide, is a component required for strengthening of a base, or wear-resistant improvement and is desirably good 3% or more or to make it contain 4% or more, since the fall of workability will be caused when contained superfluously, it is good to consider as 12% or less by the case 15% or less.

[0026] Mo: Although Mo forms carbide 0 excess - 8%, it is a component required for strengthening of a base, or wear-resistant improvement and it is good to make it contain 0.3% or more desirably, since the fall of workability will be caused when contained superfluously, it is good to consider as 6% or less by the case 8% or less.

[0027] Although V:0 excess - 3%V form carbide, are a component required for strengthening of a base, or wear-resistant improvement and are good to make it contain 0.4% or more desirably, since the fall of workability will be caused when contained superfluously, it is good to consider as 2.2% or less by the case 3% or less.

[0028] S:0.015-0.1%Te:0.003 - 0.05%S+Te: -- both S and Te are components effective in raising aluminum-proof erosion nature of the tool steel between heat 0.018 to 0.15%. And by carrying out compound addition of the Te with S, even if it is little S addition compared with the case of S independent addition, improvement in aluminum-proof erosion nature is accepted. In this case, it may have influenced that the melting point of sulfide system inclusion (Mn (S+Te)) falls by addition of Te

etc.

[0029] In order to acquire the effectiveness on such an aluminum-proof erosion disposition, it is required to consider as 0.003% or more of Te addition, but since hot-working nature will fall if it adds superfluously, the upper limit of Te is good to consider as 0.05%. Moreover, even if it makes it contain superfluously, when the effectiveness's being saturated and toughness fall, it is good [in order to obtain sufficient aluminum-proof erosion nature, it is good to make S and Te into 0.018% or more in all, but / an upper limit] to consider as 0.15%.

[0030] calcium: It is a component effective in calcium controlling the fall of the hot-working nature by Te addition 0.0002 to 0.003%, in order to obtain sufficient hot-working nature by such calcium addition, it is required to make it contain 0.0002% or more, but since a limitation is in the yield to the inside of steel even if it makes it contain superfluously, the upper limit is good to consider as 0.003%.

[0031] Zr: Since it is a component effective in spheroidizing a sulfide and improving toughness while Zr forms a sulfide (mainly Mn (S+Te)) 0 excess - 0.2%, it is desirable to also make it contain if needed, but since the effectiveness is saturated even if contained superfluously, it is good to consider as 0.2% or less.

[0032] One sort or two or more sort nickel of nickel:0 excess -4%, Cu:0 excess -3%, and Co:0 excess - 15% of inside Improvement in hardenability, Although it is desirable to also make it contain if needed since it is a component effective in strengthening of a base Are good to consider as 4% or less, since the workability of metal mold creation time will fall if contained superfluously. Although it is desirable to also make it contain if needed since Cu is a component effective in strengthening of a base Since shock resistance and the hot-working nature at the time of manufacture fall, it is good to consider as 3% or less and it is a component with Co effective in strengthening of a base when contained superfluously, it is desirable to also make it contain if needed, but since workability will fall if contained superfluously, it is good to consider as 15% or less.

[0033] Since workability will cause a fall when W:0 excess - 5%W form carbide, and it contains superfluously although it is desirable to also make it contain if needed since it is a component effective in strengthening and the wear-resistant improvement in a base, it is good to consider as 5% or less.

[0034] Each of one sort or two or more sort Nb(s) of Nb:0 excess -2%, Ti:0 excess -2%, Ta:0 excess - 4%, and aluminum:0 excess -1% of inside, and Ti and Ta form detailed carbide. Since detailed-sized ***** of crystal grain is a component effective in shock-proof improvement, it is desirable to make it contain if needed, but since the effectiveness is saturated even if contained superfluously, it is good to consider about Nb and to consider [Ti] as 4% or less about Ta 2% or less 2% or less. Moreover, aluminum forms a detailed nitride, since detailed-sized ***** of crystal grain is a component effective in shock-proof improvement, it is desirable but to make it contain if needed, and since the effectiveness is saturated even if contained superfluously, it is good to consider as 1% or less.

[0035] Since B:0 excess - 0.01%B are components effective in raising the hardenability of the tool steel between heat, it is desirable to also make it contain if needed, but since hot-working nature and toughness will fall when contained superfluously, it is good to consider as 0.01% or less.

[0036] REM(one sort in rare earth elements, or two sorts or more): Since it is a component effective in REM fixing impurities, such as O in steel, and P, 0 excess - 0.5%, raising the cleanliness of a base, and raising *****, it is desirable to also make it contain if needed, but since it will become easy to generate a streak flaw if contained superfluously, it is good to consider as 0.5% or less.

[0037]

[Example] It cannot be overemphasized that this invention is not hereafter limited to the example shown below although the example of this invention is explained.

[0038] (Example 1) After ingot making was carried out and hot-forging material (width-of-face:110mm and thickness:45mm) was obtained by [which ingot the steel of the SKD61 system component presentation shown in Table 1 using the vacuum induction furnace whose capacity is 150kg] performing heating forging at 1200 degrees C. At this time, the existence of crack generating in the corner section of hot-forging material estimated hot-forging nature. Similarly this evaluation result is shown in the column of the hot-working nature of Table 1.

[0039] Subsequently, diameter:10.7mm, die length after annealing to said hot-forging material: The 65mm aluminum erosion rough test piece was created, and hardening temperature:1030 degree C, tempering temperature:615-625 degree C, and hardening and tempering of target hardness HRC:45 were performed.

[0040] Then, diameter:10mm, die length: After carrying out energy processing, aluminum erosion trial was performed to 60mm aluminum erosion test piece.

[0041] On the occasion of this aluminum erosion trial, it carried out using aluminum erosion testing device shown in drawing 1.

[0042] this aluminum erosion testing device 1 -- setting -- a sign 2 -- a column and 3 -- for a motor and 6, as for a revolving shaft and 8, a gearbox and 7 are [an elevator style and 4 / a support arm and 5 / a test piece holder and 9] aluminum erosion test pieces.

[0043] Moreover, a crucible and 12 made it rotate by the motor 5 so that aluminum erosion test piece 9 may be made immersed 30mm into the aluminum molten metal 13 and a test piece core may draw a circle with a radius of 15mm (diameter of 30mm) as a heater and 13 are aluminum molten metals and it is shown in (B) of drawing 1, and 11 investigated the erosion condition of aluminum erosion test piece 9 by the aluminum molten metal 13. At this time, it is -aluminum alloy molten metal:B390 (aluminum-17%Si-4.5% Cu).

- Molten metal temperature : 750 degree C and rotational frequency : 200rpm and immersion time amount : Considering as for 30 minutes, after test termination removed aluminum alloy which immersed and adhered the test piece to the saturation NaOH water solution, measured weight, and evaluated aluminum-proof erosion nature by the rate of an erosion by the degree type.

[0044] rate (%) of erosion =(trial Saki [Shigekazu]-trial Shigekazu Ushiro) /(weight of diameter [of 30mm] x die-length part of 30mm before trial) x100 -- similarly this result is shown in Table 1 and drawing 2.

[0045]

[Table 1]

No.	種類	C	Si	Mn	Cu	Ni	Cr	Mo	W	V	Co
1	SKD61系	0.380	0.920	0.46	-	-	5.331	1.21	-	0.86	-
2		0.370	0.900	0.44	-	-	5.311	1.20	-	0.86	-
3		0.380	0.910	0.46	-	-	5.321	1.23	-	0.85	-
4		0.390	0.890	0.44	-	-	5.291	1.21	-	0.85	-
5		0.370	0.900	0.45	-	-	5.291	1.21	-	0.84	-
6		0.390	0.920	0.45	-	-	5.331	1.22	-	0.86	-
7		0.390	0.910	0.44	-	-	5.311	1.23	-	0.85	-
8		0.380	0.890	0.46	-	-	5.291	1.20	-	0.86	-
9		0.370	0.890	0.46	-	-	5.321	1.20	-	0.86	-
10		0.380	0.910	0.41	-	-	5.301	1.21	-	0.85	-
11		0.390	0.920	0.45	-	-	5.321	1.21	-	0.85	-
12		0.380	0.920	0.46	-	-	5.301	1.22	-	0.86	-
13		0.370	0.890	0.44	-	1.97	5.331	1.21	-	0.86	-
14		0.390	1.000	0.45	-	-	5.291	1.22	-	0.84	-
15		0.380	0.900	0.45	-	-	5.301	1.23	-	0.86	-
16		0.370	0.920	0.44	-	-	5.311	1.22	-	0.85	-
17		0.380	0.910	0.46	-	-	5.311	1.212	0.10	0.84	-
S	Tc	S+Te	Ca	その他	硬さ (HRC)	溶相率 (%)	熱間加工性	区分	No.		
0.001	-	0.001	-	-	45.1	62	○	従来鋼	1		
0.032	-	0.032	-	-	45.0	54	○	比較鋼	2		
0.105	-	0.105	-	-	45.2	34	○	比較鋼	3		
0.137	-	0.137	-	-	45.1	32	○	比較鋼	4		
0.0170	0.0050	0.022	-	-	45.1	41	×	比較鋼	5		
0.0950	0.0460	0.141	-	-	44.9	32	×	比較鋼	6		
0.0150	0.0030	0.0180	0.0009	-	44.8	42	○	本発明鋼	7		
0.0310	0.0030	0.0340	0.0015	-	45.0	39	○	本発明鋼	8		
0.0980	0.0040	0.1020	0.0012	-	45.0	32	○	本発明鋼	9		
0.0160	0.0470	0.0630	0.0019	-	45.1	35	○	本発明鋼	10		
0.0300	0.0480	0.0780	0.0021	-	45.0	33	○	本発明鋼	11		
0.0970	0.0450	0.1420	0.0018	-	44.9	31	○	本発明鋼	12		
0.0260	0.0060	0.0320	0.0015	-	45.0	39	○	本発明鋼	13		
0.0260	0.0050	0.0310	0.0013	Nb=1.4	45.2	40	○	本発明鋼	14		
0.0250	0.0060	0.0310	0.0010	Ta=2.5	44.9	39	○	本発明鋼	15		
0.0250	0.0040	0.0290	0.0012	B=0.007	45.1	38	○	本発明鋼	16		
0.0240	0.0060	0.0300	0.0012	Ni=0.56 Nb=0.06 B=0.004 REM=0.38	45.2	38	○	本発明鋼	17		

[0046] As shown in No.1-4 of Table 1, the rate of an erosion decreases by the increment in S content. As opposed to having become that to which hot-working nature falls although the rate of an erosion decreases further by compound addition of Te as shown in 5 and 6 No. -- As shown in No.7-17, while the rate of an erosion decreased by carrying out compound addition of the calcium further in addition to S and Te, it was admitted that hot-working nature was also made to a good thing.

[0047] (Example 2) After ingot making was carried out and hot-forging material (width-of-face:110mm and thickness:45mm) was obtained by [which ingot the steel of the SKD8 system component presentation shown in Table 2 using the vacuum induction furnace whose capacity is 150kg] performing heating forging at 1200 degrees C. At this time, the existence of crack generating in the corner section of hot-forging material estimated hot-forging nature. This evaluation result is shown in the column of the hot-working nature of Table 2.

[0048] Subsequently, diameter:10.7mm, die length after annealing to said hot-forging material: The 65mm aluminum erosion rough test piece was created, and hardening temperature:1175 degree C, tempering temperature:660-670 degree C, and hardening and tempering of target hardness HRC:45 were performed.

[0049] Then, diameter:10mm, die length: After carrying out energy processing, aluminum erosion trial was performed to 60mm aluminum erosion test piece. aluminum erosion trial at this time was performed like the example 1. Similarly this result is shown in Table 2 and drawing 2 .

[0050]

[Table 2]

No.	鋼種	C	Si	Mn	Cu	Ni	Cr	Mo	W	V	Co
21	SKD8系	0.390	3.40	0.33	-	-	4.45	0.404	212.05	4.04	
22		0.410	3.50	0.32	-	-	4.45	0.394	192.03	4.03	
23		0.400	3.60	0.33	-	-	4.45	0.414	192.01	4.04	
24		0.390	3.40	0.34	-	-	4.44	0.424	202.05	4.03	
25		0.390	3.50	0.32	-	-	4.46	0.394	212.05	4.01	
26		0.410	3.50	0.33	-	-	4.44	0.414	212.01	4.04	
27		0.390	3.40	0.34	-	-	4.45	0.414	202.03	4.03	
28		0.400	3.40	0.32	-	-	4.46	0.424	192.02	4.02	
29		0.410	3.50	0.34	-	-	4.44	0.404	192.02	4.04	
30		0.410	3.50	0.32	-	-	4.45	0.394	202.03	4.02	
31		0.390	3.60	0.33	-	-	4.46	0.394	212.03	4.03	
32		0.400	3.50	0.34	0.88	-	4.46	0.404	212.04	4.01	
33		0.400	3.60	0.31	-	-	4.45	0.414	202.03	4.04	
34		0.410	3.40	0.32	-	-	4.45	0.404	192.05	4.02	
35		0.390	3.60	0.33	-	-	4.46	0.394	212.04	4.04	
36		0.400	3.60	0.33	-	0.25	4.45	0.424	192.05	4.01	
		S	Te	S+Te	Ca	その他	硬さ	容損率 (%)	熱間加工性	区分	No.
							(HRC)				
		0.001	-	0.001	-	-	44.8	41	○	未発明	21
		0.038	-	0.038	-	-	45.3	28	○	比較鋼	22
		0.098	-	0.098	-	-	45.0	22	○	比較鋼	23
		0.133	-	0.133	-	-	44.8	21	○	比較鋼	24
		0.017	0.006	0.023	-	-	45.0	27	×	比較鋼	25
		0.096	0.043	0.149	-	-	44.7	20	×	比較鋼	26
		0.016	0.004	0.020	0.0011	-	45.1	28	○	未発明鋼	27
		0.025	0.023	0.048	0.0014	-	45.2	21	○	未発明鋼	28
		0.054	0.045	0.099	0.0012	-	45.0	21	○	未発明鋼	29
		0.098	0.047	0.145	0.0015	-	45.3	19	○	未発明鋼	30
		0.026	0.004	0.030	0.0012	Zr=0.11	45.1	24	○	未発明鋼	31
		0.025	0.005	0.030	0.0025	-	45.2	25	○	未発明鋼	32
		0.024	0.003	0.037	0.0016	Ti=1.0	45.0	23	○	未発明鋼	33
		0.026	0.005	0.031	0.0013	Az=0.4	45.3	24	○	未発明鋼	34
		0.025	0.003	0.028	0.0009	REM=0.16	45.1	26	○	未発明鋼	35
		0.025	0.004	0.029	0.0017	Zr=0.10 Ta=3.1 B=0.007 REM=0.07	45.2	25	○	未発明鋼	36

[0051] As shown in No.21-24 of Table 2, the rate of an erosion decreases by the increment in S content. As opposed to having become that to which hot-working nature falls although the rate of an erosion decreases further by compound addition of Te as shown in 25 and 26 No. -- As shown in No.27-36, while the rate of an erosion decreased by carrying out compound addition of the calcium further in addition to S and Te, it was admitted that hot-working nature was also made to a good thing.

[0052] (Example 3) After ingot making was carried out and hot-forging material (width-of-face:110mm and thickness:45mm) was obtained by [which ingot of the steel of the 1.2886 system component presentation shown in Table 3 using the vacuum induction furnace whose capacity is 150kg] performing heating forging at 1200 degrees C. At this time, the existence of crack generating in the corner section of hot-forging material estimated hot-forging nature. This evaluation result is shown in the column of the hot-working nature of Table 3.

[0053] Subsequently, diameter:10.7mm, die length after annealing to said hot-forging material: The 65mm aluminum erosion rough test piece was created, and hardening temperature:1050 degree C, tempering temperature:615-625 degree C, and hardening and tempering of target hardness HRC:48 were performed.

[0054] Then, diameter:10mm, die length: After carrying out energy processing, aluminum erosion trial was performed to 60mm aluminum erosion test piece. aluminum erosion trial at this time was performed like the example 1. Similarly this result is shown in Table 3 and drawing 2.

[0055]

[Table 3]

N.O.	鑄塊	C	S i	Mn	C u	N i	C r	M o	W	V	C o
		2.886	0.160	1.90	2.1	-	-	1.0.	2.35.	2.2	-
	1.系	0.160	1.80	2.3	-	-	-	1.0.	3.25.	1.8	-
4.1		0.150	2.00	2.4	-	-	-	1.0.	2.55.	2.0	-
4.2		0.150	2.10	2.3	-	-	-	1.0.	2.05.	1.7	-
4.3		0.160	1.90	2.2	-	-	-	1.0.	2.05.	2.3	-
4.4		0.140	1.80	2.3	-	-	-	1.0.	2.15.	2.3	-
4.5		0.150	1.90	2.2	-	-	-	1.0.	2.15.	2.3	-
4.6		0.140	1.80	2.3	-	-	-	1.0.	2.65.	2.1	-
4.7		0.150	2.00	2.2	-	-	-	1.0.	2.45.	1.9	-
4.8		0.150	1.90	2.4	-	-	-	1.0.	2.95.	2.0	-
	S	T e	S+T e	C a	その他			硬度 (H R C)	溶接率 (%)	加工性	区分 No.
0.001	-	0	0.01	-	-	-	-	4.8.	3.30	從來鋼	4.1
0.035	-	0	0.35	-	-	-	-	4.8.	0.18	比較鋼	4.2
0.104	-	0	1.04	-	-	-	-	4.7.	9.15	比較鋼	4.3
0.136	-	0	1.36	-	-	-	-	4.8.	1.15	比較鋼	4.4
0.0170	0.0030	0.020	0.017	-	-	-	-	4.8.	2.18	本發明鋼	4.5
0.0200	0.0280	0.0480	0.005	-	-	-	-	4.8.	1.14	本發明鋼	4.6
0.0530	0.0490	0.1020	0.0013	-	-	-	-	4.7.	8.13	本發明鋼	4.7
0.0970	0.0480	0.1450	0.0010	-	-	-	-	4.8.	1.13	本發明鋼	4.8

[0056] It was admitted that calcium was further made as for both aluminum-proof erosion nature and hot-working nature to a good thing by carrying out compound addition in addition to S and Te as shown in Table 3.

[0057]

[Effect of the Invention] As indicated to claim 1, in the steel for aluminum die-casting dies by this invention by weight % C:0.1 - 0.5%, Si:0 excess -2%, Mn:0 excess -3%, Cr: 0 excess -15%, Mo:0 excess -8%, V:0 excess -3%, S:0.015 - 0.1%, Te: 0.003-0.05%, S+Te:0.018-0.15%, Since it shall consist of a component presentation of Remainder Fe and an impurity including calcium:0.0002-0.003% When it is the thing excellent in aluminum-proof erosion nature and is especially used as a material of aluminum die-casting die, it is an erosion (it gnaws). Seizure etc. decreases and the remarkably excellent effectiveness that extension of the repair cycle of metal mold can be possible, and the dimensional accuracy of a product can be highly maintained now over a long period of time is brought about.

[0058] And as indicated to claim 2, the remarkably excellent effectiveness that it is possible to aim at much more improvement in toughness is brought about by including Zr:0 excess -0.2%.

[0059] Moreover, as indicated to claim 3, the remarkably excellent effectiveness that it is possible to make a base into what was strengthened further is brought about by including 1 of nickel:0 excess -4%, Cu:0 excess -3%, and Co:0 excess -15% of sorts, and two sorts or more.

[0060] Furthermore, as indicated to claim 4, the remarkably excellent effectiveness that it is possible to aim at strengthening and much more wear-resistant improvement in a base is brought about by including W:0 excess -5%.

[0061] As indicated to claim 5, the remarkably excellent effectiveness that it is possible to aim at much more shock-proof improvement is brought about further again by including 1 of Nb:0 excess -2%, Ti:0 excess -2%, Ta:0 excess -4%, and aluminum:0 excess -1% of sorts, and two sorts or more.

[0062] As indicated to claim 6, the remarkably excellent effectiveness that it is possible to improve further the hardenability at the time of the manufacture to metal mold, and to raise the toughness of metal mold and abrasion resistance further is brought about by including B:0 excess -0.01% further again.

[0063] As indicated to claim 7, the remarkably excellent effectiveness that it is possible to aim at much more wear-resistant improvement is brought about by including REM:0 excess -0.5% further again.

[Translation done.]

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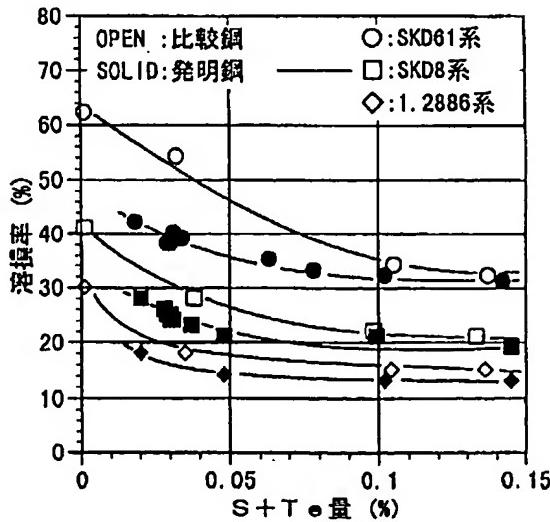
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(54)【発明の名称】 耐溶損性に優れたA1ダイカスト金型用鋼

(57)【要約】

【課題】 製造性(熱間加工性)を低下させることなく耐A1溶損性に優れたA1ダイカスト金型用鋼を提供する。

【解決手段】 重量%で、C:0.1~0.5%、Si:0超過~2%、Mn:0超過~3%、Cr:0超過~15%、Mo:0超過~8%、V:0超過~3%、S:0.015~0.1%、Te:0.003~0.05%、S+Te:0.018~0.15%、Ca:0.0002~0.003%を含み、場合によってはZr:0超過~0.2%を含み、同じく場合によってはNi:0超過~4%、Cu:0超過~3%、Co:0超過~1.5%のうちの1種または2種以上を含み、同じく場合によってはW:0超過~5%を含み、同じく場合によってNb:0超過~2%、Ti:0超過~2%、Ta:0超過~4%、Al:0超過~1%のうちの1種または2種以上を含み、同じく場合によってはB:0超過~0.1%を含み、同じく場合によってはREM:0超過~0.5%を含み、残部Feおよび不純物よりなる耐A1溶損性に優れたA1ダイカスト金型用鋼。



A1ダイカスト金型用鋼の実施態様においては、請求項3に記載しているように、Ni:0超過～4%，Cu:0超過～3%，Co:0超過～15%のうちの1種または2種以上を含むものとしたことを特徴としている。

【0016】同じく、本発明に係わる耐溶損性に優れたA1ダイカスト金型用鋼の実施態様においては、請求項4に記載しているように、W:0超過～5%を含むものとしたことを特徴としている。

【0017】同じく、本発明に係わる耐溶損性に優れたA1ダイカスト金型用鋼の実施態様においては、請求項5に記載しているように、Nb:0超過～2%，Ti:0超過～2%，Ta:0超過～4%，Al:0超過～1%のうちの1種または2種以上を含むものとしたことを特徴としている。

【0018】同じく、本発明に係わる耐溶損性に優れたA1ダイカスト金型用鋼の実施態様においては、請求項6に記載しているように、B:0超過～0.01%を含むものとしたことを特徴としている。

【0019】同じく、本発明に係わる耐溶損性に優れたA1ダイカスト金型用鋼の実施態様においては、請求項7に記載しているように、REM:0超過～0.5%を含むものとしたことを特徴としている。

【0020】

【発明の作用】本発明に係わる耐溶損性に優れたA1ダイカスト金型用鋼は、上述した成分組成を有するものであるが、以下にその成分組成（重量%）の限定理由について説明する。

【0021】C:0.1～0.5%

CはA1ダイカスト金型の硬さおよび耐摩耗性を確保するために必要な成分であり、熱間工具鋼として十分な硬さおよび耐摩耗性を確保するためには0.1%以上含有させることが必要である。

【0022】しかしながら、過剰の含有は加工性の低下をきたすこととなるので0.5%以下とするのが良い。

【0023】Si:0超過～2%

Siは鋼溶製時の脱酸元素として必要な成分であるが、過剰に含有すると韌性の低下をきたすこととなるので2%以下、場合によって1.5%以下ないしは1%以下とするのが良い。

【0024】Mn:0超過～3%

Mnは鋼溶製時の脱酸元素として必要な成分であり、また、焼入性および硬さの確保のために必要な成分であるが、過剰に含有すると加工性の低下をきたすこととなるので3%以下、場合によって2%以下ないしは1%以下とするのが良い。

【0025】Cr:0超過～15%

Crは炭化物を形成し、基地の強化や耐摩耗性向上のために必要な成分であり、望ましくは3%以上ないしは4%以上含有させるのが良いが、過剰に含有すると加工性の低下をきたすこととなるので15%以下、場合によっ

て12%以下とするのが良い。

【0026】Mo:0超過～8%

Moは炭化物を形成し、基地の強化や耐摩耗性向上のために必要な成分であり、望ましくは0.3%以上含有させるのが良いが、過剰に含有すると加工性の低下をきたすこととなるので8%以下、場合によって6%以下とするのが良い。

【0027】V:0超過～3%

Vは炭化物を形成し、基地の強化や耐摩耗性向上のために必要な成分であり、望ましくは0.4%以上含有させるのが良いが、過剰に含有すると加工性の低下をきたすこととなるので3%以下、場合によって2.2%以下とするのが良い。

【0028】S:0.015～0.1%

Te:0.003～0.05%

S+Te:0.018～0.15%

S, Teはともに熱間工具鋼の耐A1溶損性を高めるのに有効な成分である。そして、Sと共にTeを複合添加することにより、S単独添加の場合に比べて少量のS添加であっても耐A1溶損性の向上が認められる。この場合、Teの添加により硫化物系介在物（Mn(S+Te)）の融点が低下することなどが影響している可能性がある。

【0029】このような耐A1溶損性向上の効果を得るために0.003%以上のTe添加とすることが必要であるが、過剰に添加すると熱間加工性が低下するのでTeの上限は0.05%とするのが良い。また、十分な耐A1溶損性を得るために、SとTeを合わせて0.018%以上とするのが良いが、過剰に含有させてもその効果が飽和することおよび韌性が低下することにより上限は0.15%とするのが良い。

【0030】Ca:0.0002～0.003%

CaはTe添加による熱間加工性の低下を抑制するのに有効な成分であり、このようなCa添加による十分な熱間加工性を得るために0.0002%以上含有させることが必要であるが、過剰に含有させても鋼中への歩留りに限界があるためその上限は0.003%とするのが良い。

【0031】Zr:0超過～0.2%

Zrは硫化物（主としてMn(S+Te)）を形成するとともに硫化物を球状化して韌性を向上するのに有効な成分であるので必要に応じて含有させることも望ましいが、過剰に含有してもその効果が飽和するため0.2%以下とするのが良い。

【0032】Ni:0超過～4%，Cu:0超過～3%，Co:0超過～15%のうちの1種または2種以上Niは焼入性の向上、基地の強化に有効な成分であるので必要に応じて含有させることも望ましいが、過剰に含有すると金型作成時の加工性が低下するため4%以下とするのが良く、Cuは基地の強化に有効な成分であるの

で必要に応じて含有させることも望ましいが、過剰に含有すると耐衝撃性や製造時の熱間加工性が低下するため3%以下とするのが良く、Coは基地の強化に有効な成分であるので必要に応じて含有させることも望ましいが、過剰に含有すると加工性が低下するため15%以下とするのが良い。

【0033】W: 0超過～5%

Wは炭化物を形成し、基地の強化や耐摩耗性の向上に有効な成分であるので必要に応じて含有させることも望ましいが、過剰に含有すると加工性が低下をきたすこととなるので5%以下とするのが良い。

【0034】Nb: 0超過～2%，Ti: 0超過～2%，Ta: 0超過～4%，A1: 0超過～1%のうちの1種または2種以上

Nb, Ti, Taはいずれも微細な炭化物を形成し、結晶粒の微細化ひいては耐衝撃性の向上に有効な成分であるので必要に応じて含有させることが望ましいが、過剰に含有してもその効果が飽和するため、Nbについては2%以下、Tiについても2%以下、Taについては4%以下とするのが良い。また、A1は微細な窒化物を形成し、結晶粒の微細化ひいては耐衝撃性の向上に有効な成分であるので必要に応じて含有させることが望ましいが、過剰に含有してもその効果が飽和するため1%以下とするのが良い。

【0035】B: 0超過～0.01%

Bは熱間工具鋼の焼入性を向上させるのに有効な成分であるので必要に応じて含有させることも望ましいが、過剰に含有すると熱間加工性や韌性が低下することとなるため0.01%以下とするのが良い。

【0036】REM(希土類元素のうちの1種または2種以上): 0超過～0.5%

REMは鋼中のO, P等の不純物を固定し、基地の清浄度を高め、耐衝撃性を向上させるのに有効な成分であるので必要に応じて含有させることも望ましいが、過剰に含有すると地疵が発生しやすくなるので0.5%以下とするのが良い。

【0037】

【実施例】以下、本発明の実施例について説明するが、本発明は下記に示す実施例に限定されることはいいうまでもない。

【0038】(実施例1)容量が150kgの真空誘導

炉を使用して表1に示すSKD61系成分組成の鋼を溶製したのち造塊し、1200°Cでの加熱鍛造を行うことによって幅: 110mm, 厚さ: 45mmの熱間鍛造材を得た。このとき、熱間鍛造材のコーナー部における割れ発生の有無によって熱間鍛造性を評価した。この評価結果を同じく表1の熱間加工性の欄に示す。

【0039】次いで、前記熱間鍛造材に対し焼なましを施したのち、直径: 10.7mm, 長さ: 65mmのA1溶損試験片を作成し、焼入れ温度: 1030°C, 焼もどし温度: 615～625°C, 目標硬さHRC: 45の焼入れ・焼もどしを行った。

【0040】続いて、直径: 10mm, 長さ: 60mmのA1溶損試験片に精加工したのちA1溶損試験を行った。

【0041】このA1溶損試験に際しては、図1に示すA1溶損試験装置を用いて実施した。

【0042】このA1溶損試験装置1において、符号2は柱、3は昇降機構、4は支持腕、5はモータ、6はギヤボックス、7は回転軸、8は試験片ホルダ、9はA1溶損試験片である。

【0043】また、11はるつぼ、12はヒーター、13はA1溶湯であって、図1の(B)に示すように、A1溶湯13中にA1溶損試験片9を30mm浸漬させ、試験片中心が半径15mm(直径30mm)の円を描くようにモータ5により回転させて、A1溶湯13によるA1溶損試験片9の溶損状態を調べた。このとき、

・A1合金溶湯: B390(A1-17%Si-4.5%Cu)

・溶湯温度: 750°C

・回転数: 200 rpm

・浸漬時間: 30分間

とし、試験終了後は試験片を飽和NaOH水溶液に浸漬し、付着したA1合金を除去して重量を測定し、耐A1溶損性を次式による溶損率で評価した。

【0044】溶損率(%) = (試験前重量 - 試験後重量) ÷ (試験前の直径30mm × 長さ30mm部分の重量) × 100

この結果を同じく表1および図2に示す。

【0045】

40 【表1】

No.	種類	C	Si	Mn	Cu	Ni	Cr	Mo	W	V	Co
1	SKD61系	0.380	0.920	0.46	-	-	5.331	1.21	-	0.86	-
2		0.370	0.900	0.44	-	-	5.311	1.20	-	0.86	-
3		0.380	0.910	0.46	-	-	5.321	1.23	-	0.85	-
4		0.390	0.890	0.44	-	-	5.291	1.21	-	0.85	-
5		0.370	0.900	0.45	-	-	5.291	1.21	-	0.84	-
6		0.390	0.920	0.45	-	-	5.331	1.22	-	0.86	-
7		0.390	0.910	0.44	-	-	5.311	1.23	-	0.85	-
8		0.380	0.890	0.46	-	-	5.291	1.20	-	0.86	-
9		0.370	0.890	0.46	-	-	5.321	1.20	-	0.86	-
10		0.380	0.910	0.44	-	-	5.301	1.21	-	0.85	-
11		0.390	0.920	0.45	-	-	5.321	1.21	-	0.85	-
12		0.380	0.920	0.46	-	-	5.301	1.22	-	0.86	-
13		0.370	0.890	0.44	-	1.97	5.331	1.21	-	0.86	-
14		0.390	1.000	0.45	-	-	5.291	1.22	-	0.84	-
15		0.380	0.900	0.45	-	-	5.301	1.23	-	0.86	-
16		0.370	0.920	0.44	-	-	5.311	1.22	-	0.85	-
17		0.380	0.910	0.46	-	-	5.311	1.212	0.010	0.84	-
S	Tc	S+Tc	Ca	その他			硬さ (HRC)	溶損率 (%)	熱間加工性	区分	No.
0.001	-	0.001	-	-	-	-	45.1	62	○	従来鋼	1
0.032	-	0.032	-	-	-	-	45.0	54	○	比較鋼	2
0.105	-	0.105	-	-	-	-	45.2	34	○	比較鋼	3
0.137	-	0.137	-	-	-	-	45.1	32	○	比較鋼	4
0.0170	0.0050	0.022	-	-	-	-	45.1	41	×	比較鋼	5
0.0950	0.0460	0.141	-	-	-	-	44.9	32	×	比較鋼	6
0.0150	0.0030	0.0180	0.0009	-	-	-	44.8	42	○	本発明鋼	7
0.0310	0.0030	0.0340	0.0015	-	-	-	45.0	39	○	本発明鋼	8
0.0980	0.0040	0.1020	0.0012	-	-	-	45.0	32	○	本発明鋼	9
0.0160	0.0470	0.0630	0.0019	-	-	-	45.1	35	○	本発明鋼	10
0.0300	0.0480	0.0780	0.0021	-	-	-	45.0	33	○	本発明鋼	11
0.0970	0.0450	0.1420	0.0018	-	-	-	44.9	31	○	本発明鋼	12
0.0260	0.0060	0.0320	0.0015	-	-	-	45.0	39	○	本発明鋼	13
0.0280	0.0050	0.0310	0.0013	Nb=1.4	-	-	45.2	40	○	本発明鋼	14
0.0250	0.0060	0.0310	0.0010	Ta=2.5	-	-	44.9	39	○	本発明鋼	15
0.0250	0.0040	0.0290	0.0012	B=0.007	-	-	45.1	38	○	本発明鋼	16
0.0240	0.0060	0.0300	0.0012	Ni=0.56	-	-	45.2	38	○	本発明鋼	17
				Nb=0.06	-	-					
				B=0.004	-	-					
				REM=0.38	-	-					

【0046】表1のNo. 1～4に示すようにS含有量

の増加により溶損率が減少し、No. 5, 6に示すよう
にTeの複合添加により溶損率がさらに減少するもの
の熱間加工性が低下するものとなっていたのに対し、N
o. 7～17に示すようにS, Teに加えさらにCaを
複合添加することによって溶損率が減少すると共に熱間
加工性をも良好なものにできることが認められた。

【0047】(実施例2) 容量が150kgの真空誘導
炉を使用して表2に示すSKD8系成分組成の鋼を溶製
したのち造塊し、1200°Cでの加熱鍛造を行うこと
によって幅: 110mm, 厚さ: 45mmの熱間鍛造材を
得た。このとき、熱間鍛造材のコーナー部における割れ
発生の有無によって熱間鍛造性を評価した。この評価結果*

*果を表2の熱間加工性の欄に示す。

30 【0048】次いで、前記熱間鍛造材に対し焼なましを
施したのち、直径: 10.7mm, 長さ: 65mmのA
1溶損試験片を作成し、焼入れ温度: 1175°C, 焼
もどし温度: 660～670°C, 目標硬さHRC: 45
の焼入れ・焼もどしを行った。

【0049】続いて、直径: 10mm, 長さ: 60mm
のA1溶損試験片に精加工したのちA1溶損試験を行つ
た。このときのA1溶損試験は実施例1と同様にして行
った。この結果を同じく表2および図2に示す。

【0050】

【表2】

No.	鋼種	C	Si	Mn	Cu	Ni	Cr	Mo	W	V	Co
21	SKD8系	0.390	3.40	3.3	-	-	4.450	4.04	2.12	0.5	4.04
22		0.410	3.50	3.2	-	-	4.450	3.94	1.92	0.3	4.03
23		0.400	3.60	3.3	-	-	4.450	4.14	1.92	0.1	4.04
24		0.390	3.40	3.4	-	-	4.440	4.24	2.02	0.5	4.03
25		0.390	3.50	3.2	-	-	4.460	3.94	2.12	0.5	4.01
26		0.410	3.50	3.3	-	-	4.440	4.14	2.12	0.1	4.04
27		0.390	3.40	3.4	-	-	4.450	4.14	2.02	0.3	4.03
28		0.400	3.40	3.2	-	-	4.460	4.24	1.92	0.2	4.02
29		0.410	3.50	3.4	-	-	4.440	4.04	1.92	0.2	4.04
30		0.410	3.50	3.2	-	-	4.450	3.94	2.02	0.3	4.02
31		0.390	3.60	3.3	-	-	4.460	3.94	2.12	0.3	4.03
32		0.400	3.50	3.40	8.8	-	4.460	4.04	2.12	0.4	4.01
33		0.400	3.60	3.1	-	-	4.450	4.14	2.02	0.3	4.04
34		0.410	3.40	3.2	-	-	4.450	4.04	1.92	0.5	4.02
35		0.390	3.60	3.3	-	-	4.460	3.94	2.12	0.4	4.04
36		0.400	3.60	3.3	-	0.25	4.450	4.24	1.92	0.5	4.01
S	Te	S+Te		Ca	その他		硬さ (HRC) (%)	溶損率 熱間加工性	区分	No.	
0.001	-	0.001	-	-	-	44.8	41	○	従来鋼	21	
0.038	-	0.038	-	-	-	45.3	28	○	比較鋼	22	
0.098	-	0.098	-	-	-	45.0	22	○	比較鋼	23	
0.133	-	0.133	-	-	-	44.8	21	○	比較鋼	24	
0.0170	0.0060	0.023	-	-	-	45.0	27	×	比較鋼	25	
0.0960	0.430	1.49	-	-	-	44.7	20	×	比較鋼	26	
0.0160	0.040	0.020	0.0011	-	-	45.1	28	○	本発明鋼	27	
0.0250	0.230	0.480	0.0014	-	-	45.2	21	○	本発明鋼	28	
0.0540	0.450	0.990	0.0012	-	-	45.0	21	○	本発明鋼	29	
0.0980	0.470	1.450	0.0015	-	-	45.3	19	○	本発明鋼	30	
0.0260	0.040	0.300	0.0012	Zr=0.11	-	45.1	24	○	本発明鋼	31	
0.0250	0.050	0.300	0.0025	-	-	45.2	25	○	本発明鋼	32	
0.0240	0.030	0.370	0.0016	Tj=1.0	-	45.0	23	○	本発明鋼	33	
0.0260	0.050	0.310	0.0013	Af=0.4	-	45.3	24	○	本発明鋼	34	
0.0250	0.030	0.280	0.0009	REM=0.16	-	45.1	26	○	本発明鋼	35	
0.0250	0.040	0.029	0.0017	Zr=0.10 Ta=3.1 B=0.007 REM=0.07	-	45.2	25	○	本発明鋼	36	

【0051】表2のNo. 21～24に示すようにS含有量の増加により溶損率が減少し、No. 25, 26に示すようにTeの複合添加により溶損率がさらに減少するものの熱間加工性が低下するものとなっていたのに対し、No. 27～36に示すようにS, Teに加えさらにCaを複合添加することによって溶損率が減少すると共に熱間加工性をも良好なものにできることが認められた。

【0052】(実施例3) 容量が150kgの真空誘導炉を使用して表3に示す1.2886系成分組成の鋼を溶製したのち造塊し、1200°Cでの加熱鍛造を行うことによって幅: 110mm, 厚さ: 45mmの熱間鍛造材を得た。このとき、熱間鍛造材のコーナー部における割れ発生の有無によって熱間鍛造性を評価した。この評価結果を表3の熱間加工性の欄に示す。

【0053】次いで、前記熱間鍛造材に対し焼なましを施したのち、直径: 10.7mm, 長さ: 65mmのA1溶損粗試験片を作成し、焼入れ温度: 1050°C, 焼もどし温度: 615～625°C, 目標硬さHRC: 48の焼入れ・焼もどしを行った。

【0054】続いて、直径: 10mm, 長さ: 60mmのA1溶損試験片に精加工したのちA1溶損試験を行った。このときのA1溶損試験は実施例1と同様にして行*50

*った。この結果を同じく表3および図2に示す。

【0055】

30 【表3】

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V : 0 超過~3%、S : 0. 015~0. 1%、Te : 0. 003~0. 05%、S+Te : 0. 018~0. 15%、Ca : 0. 0002~0. 003%を含み、残部Feおよび不純物の成分組成よりなるものとしたから、耐A1溶損性に優れたものとなっており、とくにA1ダイカスト金型の素材として使用した場合に溶損(かじり、焼付き等)が少なくなって、金型の補修サイクルの延長が可能であり、製品の寸法精度を長期にわたって高く維持することができるようになるという著しく優れた効果がもたらされる。

【0058】そして、請求項2に記載しているように、Zr:0超過～0.2%を含むものとすることによって、韌性のより一層の向上をはかることが可能であるという著しく優れた効果がもたらされる。

【0059】また、請求項3に記載しているように、 $N_i : 0$ 超過～4%， $C_u : 0$ 超過～3%， $C_o : 0$ 超過～1.5%のうちの1種または2種以上を含むものとすることによって、基地をより一層強化したものにすることが可能であるという著しく優れた効果がもたらされる。

20 【0060】さらに、請求項4に記載しているように、W:0超過～5%を含むものとすることによって、基地の強化および耐摩耗性のより一層の向上をはかることが可能であるという著しく優れた効果がもたらされる。

【0061】さらにまた、請求項5に記載しているように、Nb: 0超過～2%，Ti: 0超過～2%，Ta: 0超過～4%，Al: 0超過～1%のうちの1種または2種以上を含むものとすることによって、耐衝撃性のより一層の向上をはかることが可能であるという著しく優れた効果がもたらされる。

30 【0062】さらにまた、請求項6に記載しているように、B:0超過～0.01%を含むものとすることによって、金型への製造時の焼入れ性をより一層向上して金型の強靭性および耐摩耗性をより一層向上させることができると著しく優れた効果がもたらされる。

【0063】さらにまた、請求項7に記載しているように、REM:0超過～0.5%を含むものとすることによって、耐摩耗性のより一層の向上をはかることが可能であるという著しく優れた効果がもたらされる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

40 【図1】A1溶損試験の要領を示す説明図である。
【図2】溶損率に及ぼすS+Te量の影響を例示するグラフである

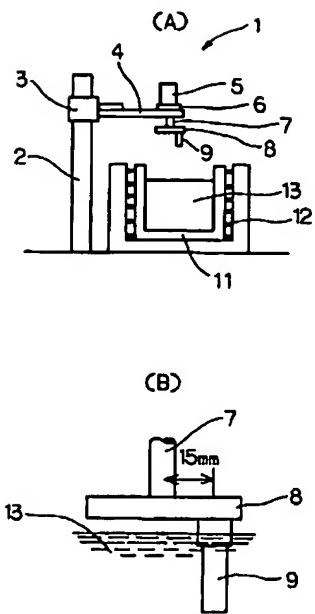
【0056】表3に示すようにS, Teに加えさらにCaを複合添加することによって耐A1溶損性と熱間加工性が共に良好なものにできることが認められた。

[0057]

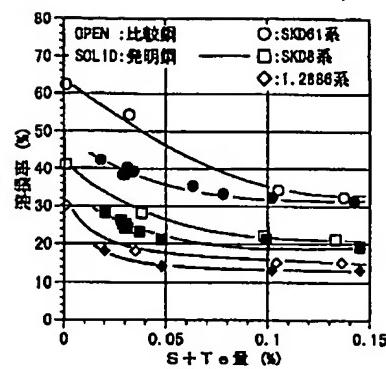
【発明の効果】本発明によるA1ダイカスト金型用鋼では、請求項1に記載しているように、重量%で、C:0.1~0.5%、Si:0超過~2%、Mn:0超過~3%、Cr:0超過~15%、Mo:0超過~8%、

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【図1】



【図2】



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